

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-50 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1, 8, 11, 21, 32, 37, 40 and 41 have been amended for the purposes of clarification.

***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

The examiner rejected claims 1-5, 8, 11-18, 20, 25-32, 38-40, 43-46 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied Cryptography) and Davis et al. US patent No 6,165,072. The rejection is respectively traversed.

The remaining claims, as amended, describe a gaming machine comprising a 1) housing, 2) a master gaming controller coupled to the housing that controls a game of chance played on the gaming machine and determines the outcome of the game of chance; 3) a first input mechanism, coupled to the housing, for receiving and storing money or indicia of credit input to the gaming machine; and 4) an output mechanism, coupled to the housing, for outputting money or a tangible indicia of credit redeemable for cash from the gaming machine resulting from outcomes determined on the gaming machine. The gaming machine has features that are common in casino-type gaming machines. The combination cited by the Examiner suggests a home computer (Davis) for executing a game of chance via the Internet but not a casino-type gaming machine for providing a game of chance. Ahmad and Schneier can't be said to teach or suggest a gaming machine of the present invention because they don't describe wagering on a game of chance including methods and hardware associated with wagering on the game of chance. Applicant believes in the context of casino type gaming machines these references may be non-analogous art for the purposes of establishing obviousness because they do not address any of the unique issues associated with casino-type gaming machines and a casino gaming environment.

One difference between the home computer in Davis and the present invention is that the home computer of Davis does not teach or suggest a first input mechanism, coupled to the housing, for receiving and storing money or indicia of credit input to the gaming machine; and an output mechanism, coupled to the housing, for outputting money or a tangible indicia of credit redeemable for cash from the gaming machine. In Davis, an account is set-up that allows funds to be electronically transferred to an Internet based gaming site. However, the home computer described in Davis doesn't include an input device for receiving and storing money or indicia of credit received by the home computer. Further, the Davis reference doesn't include an output mechanism for outputting money or a tangible indicia of credit redeemable for cash from the home computer.

IGT1P034

In response to Office Action dated February 25, 2005  
US Appl. No. 09/732,650

15 of 18

Another difference between the home computer in Davis and the present invention is that a gaming machine determines the outcome for a game of chance. To determine, the outcome to the game of chance, a casino-type gaming machine generates a random number(s) and compares them with a payable (e.g., to determine the position of reels in a slot game). In Davis, for security, this function is always performed by the remote server and not by the home computer. In Davis, the home computer can be used to verify a result generated on the remote server but will never generate an outcome that results in an award of cash to the player. As recited in Col. 14, line 50-55 of Davis, *all random events are actually implemented at the host casino, the "player" asks the casino to create the random event* (for the game of chance). Therefore, for at least these reasons, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier and Davis can't be said to render obvious claims 1-5, 8, 11-18, 20, 32, 38-40, 43-46 and 48 and the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

In regards, to claims 1 and 32, one advantage of the present invention is that it provides for fast transfers of large amounts of data. In prior art gaming machines, large amounts of information/data have never been communicated between a casino-type gaming machine and a remote device. Future applications, such as downloading software for providing a game, anticipate a need to transfer large amounts of data to a gaming machine. Asymmetric encryption schemes are slow as compared to symmetric encryption schemes. The present invention allows for fast transfers of data in a secure manner using a symmetric encryption algorithm while also using the benefits associated with an asymmetric encryption scheme, such as public-private keys. Further, as recited in claims, 11 and 21, the present invention enables monitoring of software via licenses and transactions performed on the gaming machine via reporting in a secure manner.

The examiner rejected claims 21-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied Cryptography) and Davis in further view of Peterson (6, 052, 512). The rejection is respectively traversed.

The combination of Ahmad, Schneier and Peterson can't be said to teach or suggest the present invention because it does not describe any limitations related to wagering on games of chance on a gaming machine as are recited in the remaining claims because wagering on games of chance, methods and associated hardware are not described in these references. Davis is added to the combination to overcome these deficiencies. Nevertheless, for the reasons cited above, Davis doesn't overcome the limitations recited in the present invention in regards to gaming nor does it teach or suggest the limitations. Therefore, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier, Davis and Peterson can't be said to render obvious claims 21-24 and the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

The examiner rejected claims 6-7, 38, 41-42 and 47 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied

IGT1P034

In response to Office Action dated February 25, 2005  
US Appl. No. 09/732,650

16 of 18

Cryptography) and Davis in further view of Peterson (6, 052, 512). The rejection is respectively traversed.

The combination of Ahmad, Schneier and Peterson can't be said to teach or suggest the present invention because it does not describe any limitations related to wagering on games of chance on a gaming machine as are recited in the remaining claims because wagering on games of chance, methods and associated hardware are not described in these references. Davis is added to the combination to overcome these deficiencies. Nevertheless, for the reasons cited above, Davis doesn't overcome the limitations recited in the present invention in regards to gaming nor does it teach or suggest the limitations. Therefore, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier, Davis and Peterson can't be said to render obvious claims 6-7, 38, 41-42 and 47 and the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

The examiner rejected claims 9-10 and 49-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied Cryptography) and Davis in further view of Boesch (6, 125, 185). The rejection is respectively traversed.

The combination of Ahmad, Schneier and Boesch can't be said to teach or suggest the present invention because it does not describe any limitations related to wagering on games of chance on a gaming machine as are recited in the remaining claims because wagering on games of chance, methods and associated hardware are not described in these references. Davis is added to the combination to overcome these deficiencies. Nevertheless, for the reasons cited above, Davis doesn't overcome the limitations recited in the present invention in regards to gaming nor does it teach or suggest the limitations. Therefore, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier, Davis and Boesch can't be said to render obvious claims 9-10 and 49-50 and the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

The examiner rejected claims 19, 33-35 and 37 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied Cryptography) and in further view of La Due (5, 999, 808). The rejection is respectively traversed.

The combination of Ahmad, Schneier can't be said to teach or suggest the present invention because it does not describe any limitations related to wagering on games of chance on a gaming machine as are recited in the remaining claims because wagering on games of chance, methods and associated hardware are not described in these references. Davis is added to the combination to overcome these deficiencies. Nevertheless, for the reasons cited above, Davis doesn't overcome the limitations recited in the present invention in regards to gaming nor does it

IGT1P034

17 of 18

In response to Office Action dated February 25, 2005

US Appl. No. 09/732,650

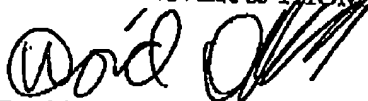
teach or suggest the limitations. LaDue describes wagering type gaming machines. However, LaDue does not teach or suggest the limitations related to the master gaming controller in the present invention nor does LaDue describe any motivation for making the modifications suggested by the limitations of the present invention. Therefore, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier, Davis and LaDue can't be said to render obvious claims 19, 33-35 and 37 and the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

The examiner rejected claims 36 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Ahmad US Patent No. 5, 925, 127 in view of B. Schneier (Applied Cryptography) and Davis and in further view of Colosso (6, 169, 976). The rejection is respectively traversed.

The combination of Ahmad, Schneier and Colosso can't be said to teach or suggest the present invention because it does not describe any limitations related to wagering on games of chance on a gaming machine as are recited in the remaining claims because wagering on games of chance, methods and associated hardware are not described in these references. Davis is added to the combination to overcome these deficiencies. Nevertheless, for the reasons cited above, Davis doesn't overcome the limitations recited in the present invention in regards to gaming nor does it teach or suggest the limitations. Therefore, the combination of Ahmad, Schneier, Davis and Colosso can't be said to render obvious claim 36 the rejection is believed overcome thereby.

Applicant believes that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully requests a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at the telephone number set out below.

Respectfully submitted,  
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP



David P. Olynick  
Reg. No.: 48,615

P.O. Box 778  
Berkeley, CA 94704-0778  
(510) 843-6200

IGT1P034

In response to Office Action dated February 25, 2005  
US Appl No. 09/732,650

18 of 18

BEST AVAILABLE COPY